

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the third paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 as follows:

Those components in the conventional image displaying projector are commonly assembled together with a support base 98 and installed in a housing, as shown in FIG. 10. Meanwhile, the color wheel 91 is not illustrated for simplicity. The lamp 90 is separately provided as it has to be replaced with a new one. The light tunnel 92 comprises four glass members bonded together to a tubular shape and mounted to the support base 98 by a metal retainer spring (fitting) 99 pressing down. The retainer spring 99 has a set of elastic press-down tabs ~~99a, 99b, 99c, and 99d~~ 99e, 99f, 99g, and 99h as best shown in FIG. 11. When the retainer spring 99 is joined by screws (not shown) to the support base 98, its press-down tabs ~~99a, 99b, 99c, and 99d~~ 99e, 99f, 99g, and 99h securely hold down the light tunnel 92.

Please amend the third paragraph bridging pages 2 and 3 as follows:

Alternatively in a projection display using a space light modulator such as a liquid crystal light ~~bulb~~ valve, a light tunnel arranged in the cross section to match a geometrical shape of the space light modulator is provided between the light source lamp and the space light modulator for optimizing the intensity of light to be projected onto a screen (for example, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication HEI8-271854). Also, a liquid crystal projector is introduced in which a light tunnel arranged to match in the aspect ratio with an

imaging device is provided between the light source and the imaging device (for example as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication HEI8-286146). Moreover, an illuminating apparatus for a projector is equipped with a light tunnel of which the input end for receiving light from the light source is smaller in the cross section than the output end (for example, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication HEI10-48476).

Please amend the first paragraph on page 3 as follows:

The light tunnel in the conventional image displaying projector however has the four glass members bonded by an adhesive to a tubular form thus increasing the steps of production and resulting in the cost up. Also, the light tunnel of the glass members is mounted to the support base by the retainer spring of an extra component. Furthermore, as the light tunnel is exposed to the light from the lamp, it is heated up and its glass members which are low in the radiation of heat may be deteriorated or fracture ~~fractured if worse~~. When the light emitted from the lamp is incident to one end plane of the light tunnel, it enters the glass members and its output from the other end may interrupt the image to be projected.

Please amend the second paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 as follows:

The adjustment of the angle for the light tunnel is made by the angle adjusting spring lifting the light tunnel and the angle adjusting screws determining the angle. Accordingly, its arrangement becomes intricate while the

action of the angle adjusting is not easy. The corrective lens has the two lenses held in the lens holding tube with ~~the held of the~~ retaining rings and its the assembly is mounted to the support base. This will increase the number of the components as well as the number of the production steps and hardly reduce the cost. Also, the other prior arts disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publications HEI8-271854, HEI8-286146, and HEI10-48476 fail to eliminate the foregoing drawbacks.

Please amend the second paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 as follows:

According to an aspect of the present invention, an image displaying projector for producing and projecting an optical image, comprises: a lamp for emitting a light for image projection; a light tunnel having a tubular portion and ~~two openings~~ an opening provided at ~~both ends~~ each end, which receives the light from the lamp at one end opening of the tubular portion, and guides the light as it reflects on an inner side of the tubular portion, and releases it from the ~~other end~~ opening at the other end of the tubular portion; and an imaging device for producing an optical image by means of the light released from the light tunnel, wherein the light tunnel is made of a thin metal sheet folded to shape the tubular portion which has ~~two openings~~ an opening provided at ~~both ends~~ each end.

Please amend the first paragraph on page 5 as follows:

According to another aspect of the present invention, a light tunnel structure in an image displaying projector for producing an optical image by means of the light guided therein through the tunnel from a lamp on an imaging device, wherein the light tunnel has a tubular portion ~~and two openings~~ with an opening provided at ~~both ends~~ each end, which receives the light from the lamp at one end opening thereof, and guides the light as it reflects on an inner side of the tubular portion, and releases it from the ~~other end~~ opening at the other end of the tubular portion, wherein the tubular portion is made of a thin metal sheet ~~and bent~~ bent to a tubular form.

Please amend the second paragraph on page 5 as follows:

The tubular portion of the light tunnel according to the present invention is made ~~of the~~ from a thin metal sheet bent to a tubular form and can thus be fabricated with a ~~less~~ fewer number of components and a ~~less~~ fewer number of steps, hence decreasing its production cost. Also, the tubular portion made ~~of~~ from the thin metal sheet ~~is improved in~~ improves the radiation of heat and can thus ~~be prevented~~ prevent it from being heated up and fractured by the heat of received light.

Please amend the third paragraph on page 7 as follows:

The image projection engine 5 is ~~not~~ now explained. As shown in FIG. 3, the image projection engine 5 comprises a light tunnel 30, a tablet (corrective) lens 40, a reflecting mirror 51, a relay lens 52, the imaging device 53, and a projection lens unit 54 which includes the projection lens 2. These components are assembled and mounted on a chassis 60 (an image projection engine body) acting as the support base.

Please amend the first paragraph on page 11 as follows:

A second embodiment of the present invention will now be described. As shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, a light tunnel 30 of this embodiment has a tubular portion 31, a mounting portion 32, and specifically a lens holder 35 for holding down a couple of lenses 40a and 40b of a tablet lens 40. The light tunnel 30 is also made of a thin metal sheet and its tubular portion 31 and mounting portion 32 are identical in the configuration to those of the previous embodiment. The lens holder 35 extends continuously to the mounting portion 32 and the tubular portion 31 with elasticity and is shaped by pressing to have a couple of ring-like ends 35a and 35b for engagement with the upper halves of the two lenses 40a and 40b respectively.

Please amend the second paragraph on page 11 as follows:

On the other hand, a chassis 60 has a couple of lens holding portions 64a and 64b for holding the lower halves of the two lenses 40a and 40b of the tablet lens 40. The two lenses 40a and 40b are fitted directly at the lower half with their respective lens holding portions 64a and 64b. The other arrangements of this embodiment are identical to those of the previous embodiment.

Please amend the third paragraph on page 11 as follows:

When the light tunnel 30 is mounted to the chassis 60, its lens holder 35 holds down with from above its elasticity the two lenses 40a and 40b of the tablet lens 40 fitted with the lens holding portions 64a and 64b of the chassis 60. At the time, the two lenses 40a and 40b can be engaged at the upper half with and securely retained by the corresponding ring-like ends 35a and 35b of the lens holder 35.